

FIRST STATE CAPITOL

BIRTHPLACE OF WISCONSIN IS STILL STANDING.

Erection of Impending Structure at Madison Recalls Humble Building Where Territorial Administration Was Organized.

Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin's new capitol will be a sumptuous structure compared with the building the state fathers occupied when they gathered in legislative session in 1848. The development of the great commonwealth is shown in the required amplification of its statehouse. The legislature of Wisconsin has far outgrown the modest little building which at the time of its erection was considered the finest of its kind. It has demands that the enlarged capitol could not meet, and so the old will give place to the new.

Work on the new structure is being rapidly pushed, and at the meeting of December 27 specimens of the best grades of building material for the outside walls were submitted by Architect Post.

In the early days many towns were anxious to have the capitol building located within their limits, and many a bitter contest was waged over its location. None of the seventeen applicants succeeded in securing it. A town was laid out especially adapted to its needs, a site unrivaled in natural beauty by any Wisconsin town.

The location of the present state capitol was selected by James D. Doty in 1836, and in December of that year when the legislature convened at Belmont, an act was passed to establish the statehouse at Madison. There were many reasons why this site was selected, and chief among them was the central location. Milwaukee, Green Bay and the lead mining region in the southwestern part of the state were the principal centers of immigration and of activity, so in selecting Madison the distance from any one of the points would be about equal. The Wisconsin territory had belonged to the Michigan tract. It was partitioned and organized at Mineral Point July 4, 1836, into the territory of Wisconsin. The first legislative body met at Belmont and there was a long struggle as to where the capitol of the new



First Legislative Hall of Wisconsin.

state would be permanently located. Seventeen towns desired it and each had inducements to offer. Fond du Lac, Dubuque, Portage, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Green Bay, Platteville, Cassville, Bellevue, Koshkonong, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin City, Peru and Madison. Some of these towns were, as yet, not laid out, but their promoters had hopes for them if the capitol was erected at the point advocated.

It was decided that the permanent structure would be at Madison and a commission consisting of James D. Doty, A. A. Bird and John O'Neill was appointed by the government to begin work at once. On July 4, 1837, the cornerstone was laid with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. The legislature of Wisconsin met for the first time at Madison in 1838, but as the capitol building was not at that time in a suitable condition for occupation the session was held in the basement of the American house, where the annual message of the governor, Henry Dodge, was delivered. During 1836 and 1837 the national government appropriated \$40,000 for the capitol building, Dane county \$4,000, and the territorial legislature about \$16,000, making the complete cost \$60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which in architectural design and convenience of arrangement compared favorably with capitol of the adjacent states.

The building was enlarged from time to time to provide for the growing wants of the state.

In 1904 a portion of the north wing and the greater part of the interior of the capitol was destroyed by fire.

The first legislative hall of Wisconsin is still standing and there are many earnest people in the state who are pleading for its restoration, or at least, to have it saved from the destruction it is at present subjected to. At the time when the first legislative body sat in conference, the building was a story and a half frame house, bathroom fronted. It was at the meeting in this humble place that the territorial administration was organized, the territory divided into counties, county seats established, ways and means of borrowing money discussed. This birthplace of the great state of Wisconsin must always be of interest to its citizens, who can never forget the wisdom and forethought of the pioneers who, meeting to establish a great commonwealth, laid the foundations for the good of posterity. The old building at Belmont is perhaps nothing more to many than any other old landmark, but to the earnest-minded it stands for something more.

National Law Needed to Correct Child Labor Evil

By SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Of Indiana.



It is idle to talk of state laws to correct the child labor evil. They will not. The interests affected are so powerful in some states that they control legislatures, and can thus prevent the passage of bills designed to eradicate the evil. Besides, the passage of such measures in such states would place the manufacturers in those states at a disadvantage. The only way to reach the evil is through a national law.

The evil is one affecting the citizenship of the entire country. Every year there are between 200,000 and 300,000 young men and women becoming of age who have been broken down in body, in spirit and in soul by hard labor. They become the parents of others still more degenerate, and year after year we have a continual increase.

Take a child eight years old and put it to work and keep it there until it is grown, and turn it out with an injured spine or its chest caved in! Such a child cannot but feel that he has been robbed of something; not of money, but of spirit, of intellect, of health; and these children become walking torches of wrath and hatred against the system which has put them in the condition in which they find themselves.

I know the feeling of these people. At 12 years of age I was driving a plow; at 13 I was the driver of a dray and got up at three o'clock in the morning, curried and harnessed the horse and drove to the slaughter house, and without assistance lifted the half of a beef from a hook and staggered beneath the weight back to my cart. At 14 I was in charge of a logging camp.

I feel for the child laborer deeply. If I can help it I never let my mind return to my life between my twelfth and nineteenth years. I often wonder what would have become of me had I, instead of being in the open air, been housed in some factory.

Among the 200,000 or 300,000 child laborers who come of age each year there are bound to be anarchists. Instead of merely deprecating the growth of anarchy, I believe it is better to try to correct the conditions which produce it.

Influence of Wage Earning on Women

By KATE GANNETT WELLS, of Massachusetts Board of Education.

Should the ideal woman, which every man wants every woman to be, become self-supporting? That more and more women do maintain themselves and yet are ready to marry when the right man, not any man, comes along, seems to prove that self-support and womanliness are coexistent.

Self-support has made, does and will make, women more coy, cautious and calculating, more businesslike in methods, more given to making their own investments, more independent judgment, speech and act and less foolishly self-abnegating. Nevertheless, given the right man, she will love him as devotedly as if she leaned on him for daily guidance, and he will love her a great deal more because she doesn't. Yet, from the days of her early girlhood she will have accustomed her parents to the idea of setting a sum of money upon her when she is married. Or, if they have none, she will have trained her lover to the need of making her an allowance on the sliding scale basis of a steady increase and of making a will in her favor the instant he is married.

The daily grind of self-support for the unmarried does not make one unwomanly—witness the outdoor courting on summer evenings. The burden of proof that it does is on the men. Self-supporting industries make one neither womanly nor the reverse. Some of the hardest women on the outside are all tenderness in their hearts, which they have to sheathe to-day, just as they always have done, for self-protection. Yet the more self-supporting or hard working (the two occupations have different results) is a woman, married or unmarried, the more should she take care to keep herself tender, trusting and true, lest the charm of independence in her youth leave her lonely in her old age.

Whether or not married women should be self-supporting is another question; at least it is a pity that so often she is obliged to be. And whether or not a girl, who has parents able to provide for her or sufficient income of her own to live decently, should be self-supporting by doing work which other women, who have none, could do, is quite as much a question of chivalry as of social economy. In any case a self-supporting industry need not make any woman unwomanly. It all depends upon the kind of woman she is.

Criticism of the World's People

By MRS. HETTY GREEN.

This world is all right, but the people are not. There is continual fighting and murders are being committed every day. The world is not to blame, but the people are awfully wicked. They don't think of the beautiful things God has given them—the sky, the stars, the ocean and, the most beautiful of all, light and flowers.

There is one way to success—hard work and right living. That will make any one succeed. You know, I have a son who takes care of my railroad while I take care of my real estate interests. My son was nominated for governor of Texas, but I told him to get off the ticket, and he did. I don't like politics anyway. Why should I like politics when they won't let women vote? I'm just as happy that they don't, and I'm glad that the responsibility of the country rests on the shoulders of the men.

Oftentimes people ask me what I think of certain great men, and I always reply that I don't know them. Of course, I only read of the country's great men in the newspapers, and you can't always believe what you read. The editors and lawyers, I think, are just alike, and I'm sure I don't like either.

And, regarding editors, let me say that the recent statement in the papers to the effect that I am opposed to trusts is a falsehood. I said no such thing. Why should I be opposed to trusts? I don't know anything about them.



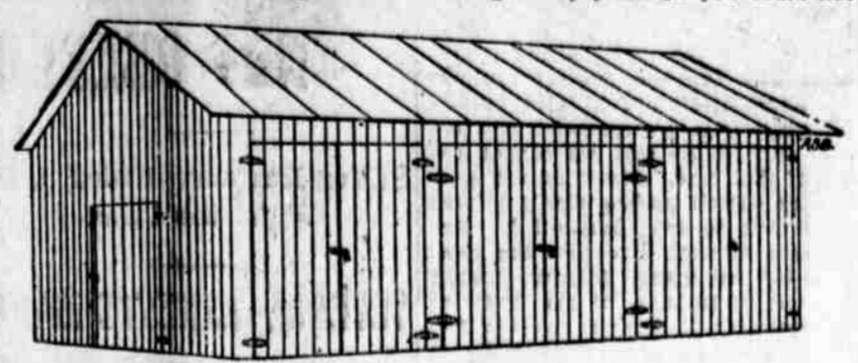
GIVE FARM TOOLS AND MACHINERY GOOD SHELTER

See That the Capital Invested Is Not Eaten Up by Rust and Neglect.

With high-priced implements, as with high-priced stock, they have to be taken care of if we are to get the best results, hence the necessity for good shelter for them while not in use.

Most of the tool houses are constructed in a way that is inconvenient to get the tools in and out. Such houses usually have the doors in the end of the building, and you have to run probably half of your tools out to get the one wanted. Not so with this one. You can put mower, plow or any other implement in

which makes it solid and needs no bracing. Put a 4x4 on top of posts entirely around the structure and also two sets of stringers 2x4 on sides of posts about three feet apart. Now slide your building in with some good lumber (mine is rough oak). Go inside and nail on braces for double doors between every post on each side of building, but not in ends. Outside put hinges on plank over posts; saw your two stringers in two to correspond with your doors and swing your doors open. Don't nail siding to top plate as you could not



Handy Farm Tool House.

or take it out without disturbing the rest of machinery: a wonderful help when you are in a hurry or tired and think you will put off running that binder into the dry.

The house is one erected by an Indiana farmer, and is 18 feet wide and 32 feet long, but he says he would prefer one longer if any difference was to be made. To build the house, he says, cut ten oak posts nine feet long and of a size as large as you would use for end posts of wire fence, or smaller, will do. Mark your site conveniently near barnyard for building, 18 feet wide and 32 feet long, set post three feet in ground and ten feet apart, excepting the last, which will be 12 feet. Of course you will have one post in center of each end. I filled around each post with boulders

open doors if you did. Cover building with V crimped iron roofing, no danger of fire then.

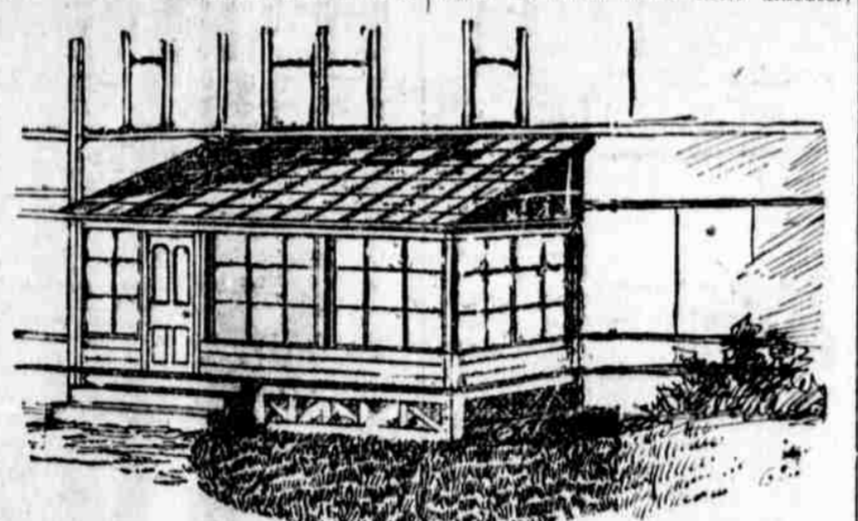
Throw all of the doors open on both sides of new building run clover cutter in wide apartment and steel rake in opposite wide doors, lap tongues, run the rest of implements in, in same way, lapping tongues in center. Whenever wanting any implement open doors immediately back of it and back it out.

The good points of a building of this kind, says Indiana Farmer, are its cheapness, convenience and durability; it is almost as easy to store implements as to leave them in the field, and it ought to last almost a lifetime if roof is painted occasionally. The accompanying diagram represents house closed up and all farming tools in the dry.

Plan of a Small Greenhouse

To speak of a greenhouse suggests the idea of an expensive building that requires much labor on the part of some persons to keep in order. While it is possible to spend almost any amount, a very practical house can be made of hotbed sash, using the south piazza as a basis for operations. Hot

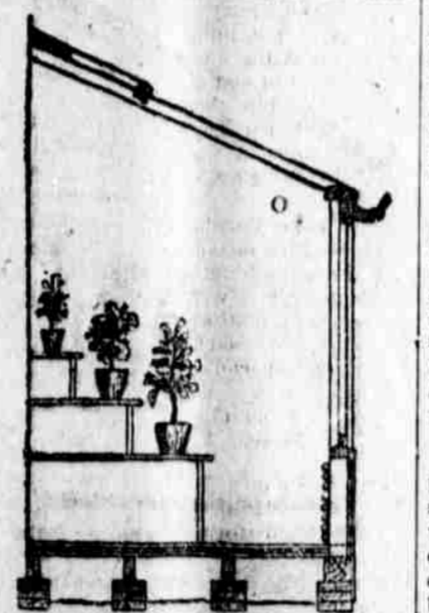
family will be best. Of late years, Roman hyacinths, narcissus of various kinds, freesias and tulips have had a great sale in the winter months. When grown for cut flowers they are put in low boxes of a convenient size for handling, at a distance apart equal to about twice their diameter,



Appearance of the Greenhouse.

bed sash, all ready for use, cost from \$3.25 to \$3.50 each and measure 3x6 feet; the glass in these frames measure 10x12 inches.

Buy the sash first, and then build according to the number of sash.



This little greenhouse can be heated by a smokeless, blue-flame oil stove without injury to the flowers. For a beginner some of the bulb

and so they will just show above the surface.

Special Seed Train.—The Canadian department of agriculture has followed out the plan of running a special seed train through Manitoba with great success. One of these trains recently made a long tour and was enthusiastically received at a number of points. The cars were well decorated with interesting exhibits of grains and a great number of farmers came to the meetings.

Cut the Bedding.—Run all the bedding through a feed cutter and cut it not over two feet in length. It will absorb more urine in the stable and will rot quicker in the field. Corn stalks, or sunflower stalks, if cut short will soak up stable urine like a sponge and will give it off in the field as the plants want it.

Milk and Cement Paint.—A good paint for dairy work can be made from skimmed milk and Portland cement, with some mineral coloring. It is necessary to stir this mixture very frequently as the cement will sink to the bottom.

A Frosted Comb.—A frosted comb should be treated at once with ice water or snow to draw out the frost. Then apply kerosene and the comb will quickly improve.

The Busy Business Men.—Make the chickens work for what they get by scattering the grain in clean litter. Feed bone and green food frequently. Keep fowls free from lice and kill off any rumpy ones. Arrange for all the sunlight you can get in their quarters.

Cooperation.—When the farmer develops confidence in his neighbor, cooperation is in sight, and cooperation in marketing means that control of prices will fall into the hands of the

producer, who alone knows what is a just price for his product.

Wintering Chickens.—A few chickens can be wintered on the lee side of a manure pile, but it is hard on the chickens and not a good way to winter manure.

Don't Let Wires Snap.—If the wire fences are tightly strung, loosen the wires somewhat to prevent their being snapped by frost.

Fairchild Will Soon Return.

Rome, Jan. 7.—Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the United States treasury, who is under indictment in New York for forgery in the third degree in connection with the affairs of the New York Life Insurance Co., expects to sail for the United States during the present month.

Poor Outlook.

"Yes, I heard that Duiley was to marry that girl who stutters so. Well, there's this much about it, she certainly won't be able to outtalk him."

"Don't you believe it! They say she's very determined. Just think how long it will take her to give him a piece of her mind."—Philadelphia Press.

CARLOTTA NILLSON.

Clever Actress Who Appears as Star in "The Three of Us."

Carlotta Nillson, who won fame in Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske's company, opened the Madison Square Theater, New York, this season as a star in "The Three of Us." It is a play of the Nevada mines and gives Miss Nillson exceptional opportunities for clever acting. In 1905 this actress earned



CARLOTTA NILLSON.

much popularity by her interpretation of the title role in "Lettie." The year previous she had received prizes for her special performance at Wallack's in "Love's Pilgrimage." It was in Mrs. Fiske's company, however, in her interpretation of a subordinate role in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," that Miss Nillson really did the work which showed her to be an actress of great power.

Daily Market Report

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts 33,000; estimated for Tuesday 10,000; market best steady, others 10c lower; prime beefs 6.10 @ 7.15; poor to medium 4.10 @ 5.80; stockers and feeders 2.50 @ 4.65; cows and milkers 2.75 @ 5.10; canners 1.50 @ 2.00; westerns 3.50 @ 5.40; Texans 4 @ 4.60.

Hogs—Receipts 47,000; estimated for Tuesday 30,000; market 5 @ 10c lower; light 6.15 @ 6.40; rough 6.10 @ 6.30; mixed 6.30 @ 6.45; heavy 6.35 @ 6.47 1-2; pigs 1.60 @ 6.25.

Sheep—Receipts 36,000; estimated for Tuesday 20,000; market 10c lower; native sheep 3.25 @ 5.65; western sheep 3.40 @ 5.60; native lambs 4.60 @ 7.85; western lambs 1.50 @ 7.65.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Jan. 7.—Hogs—10c lower. Receipts 60. Shipments 1500. Yorkers, mediums and heavies 6.60; best pigs 6.60 @ 6.70.

Calves—Receipts 100 head. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 10 cars. Good to extra lambs 7.50 @ 7.75; fair to good 6.50 @ 7.50. Cattle—Receipts 20 cars.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts 170 loads; market slow, prices 10 and 15c lower. Choice 5.80 @ 6.10; prime 5.50 @ 5.75; good 5.15 @ 5.40; fully butchers 4.50 @ 5.10; fair 4.10 @ 4.50; common 3 @ 4; choice heifers 1.25 @ 1.50; common to fair heifers 2.50 @ 4; bulls 2.50 @ 4; fat cows 2 @ 4; good fresh cows and springers \$25 @ \$50; common to fair \$16 @ \$20. Sheep and lambs—25 loads; market steady on sheep and 10c lower on lambs. Prime wethers 5.60 @ 5.75; good mixed 5.25 @ 5.50; fair mixed 4.75 @ 5.20; culls and common 2 @ 3; lambs 5 @ 7.80; veal calves 8.50 @ 9.25; heavy and thin 4.50 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 75 doubledecks; prices 10 @ 15c lower. Prime heavy 6.65 @ 6.70; other grades 6.75; roughs 5 @ 5.90; stags 4 @ 1.75.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Wheat—1-4 @ 3-8c higher; May sold between 75 1-2 and 76, opening at 75 1-2 and closing at 75 3-4; July between 75 1-8 and 75 1-2, opening at 75 1-8 and closing at 75 3-8; No. 2 red winter 73 1-2.

Corn—1-8 @ 3-8c higher; May sold between 43 1-8 and 43 3-8, opening at 43 1-4 and closing at 43 3-8; July between 43 3-8 and 43 5-8, opening at 43 3-8 and closing at 43 5-8; No. 3 yellow 39 1-2 @ 39

OF COURSE IT IS

Isn't it rather foolish to allow a house to stand idle in this city when there is a real scarcity of desirable places, and renters are watching THE MIRROR WANT ADS WITH "EAGLE EYES?"

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Manager for branch office, we wish to locate here in Marion. Address with references, The Morris Wholesale House, Cincinnati, Ohio. 12-3-39t

WANTED—Men everywhere to take advertising cards and distribute advertising samples. Salary \$21 per week. \$3 a day expense allowance. United Supply Co., Desk 2, Chicago. 1t

MEN AND BOYS—Plumbing or Brick-laying Trade pay \$5 to \$8 per day; we teach you by practical instruction in 3 months; position guaranteed; free catalogue. Coyne Trade School, 4975, Easton Ave., St. Louis Mo. 12-5-1t

WANTED—A woman over 21 years of age, of good character, who is energetic, to look after business of an old established company. Permanent occupation for right party. Address Western Ohio Viavi Co., Room 3 and 4, Masonic Block, Fort-toria, Ohio. 1-5-12t

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—My modern home at 137 S. James street. 8-rooms and bath, hot water, heat, fruit, chicken house and park, 150 bbl. cistern. C. P. Phelps. 11-21-1t

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Room over our store 15x30 feet. Ohio Decorating Co. 12-26-1t

FOR RENT—A nine room house and bath, very centrally located. Apply at Vail's Studio, 218 East Center street. 8-11-10t

TO RENT

Young Married Lady would like one or two nicely furnished rooms with or without board, with some refined family in a strictly modern home. State full particulars Address B Mirror office. 1-7-31pd

LOST

LOST—Somewhere on street Saturday night a Sable fur tail. A liberal reward is offered for return to 529 N. State street. 1-7-3t

STORAGE

STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND PACKING—McClain's will pack, ship or store your household goods, quickly, safely, economically. Either phone 338. 7-monfritt

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTIONEERING—W. W. Clark will cry sales of every description at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young's Express is my interest. Office rooms, Court street. Both phones, Madison, Ohio. 9-8-1t

3-4. Oats—1-8 @ 1-4c better; May sold between 35 3-4 and 36 1-8, opening at 35 7-8 and closing at 36; July between 33 1-8 and 33 3-8 opening at 33 1-8 and closing at 33 1-4 bid; No. 2 white 35 1-2 @ 36. Provisions—Went irregular and unsettled. May products ranged: Pork 16.15 @ 16.65; lard 9.37 1-2 and 9.45; ribs 8.92 1-2 and 9.05. 7-1t

TOLEDO GRAIN.

Toledo, Jan. 7.—Wheat—Cash and January 75; May 78 5-8; July 77 1-4.

Corn—Cash and January 43 1-4; May 44 3-8; July 45 1-4. Oats—Cash and January 37; May 38; July 35 5-8.

Rye—No. 1, 68; No. 2, 66; No. 3, 64. Cloverseed—Cash and January 8.60; February 8.65; March 8.70; April 8.45; prime alsike 7.60. Prime timothy—2.05.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Eggs—Fresh at but 21 and 23; price receipts 24. Butter—Extras in creamery 31; June extras 29; firsts 27 @ 29. Cheese—Twins 13 @ 13 1-4; young Americans 14. Live poultry—Turkeys, hens 11; chickens, hens 11; do spring 10 1-2; ducks 10 1-2; geese, per dozen, \$5 @ \$7.50.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Jan. 7.—Receipts 3,926; lower; nearby white flint 31 @ 32; do extra mixed 27; western finest 26; do firsts 25; southern 22 @ 25.